HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE, 1649-1669. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M. A. Vol. II. 1651-1654. Pp. xxiv, 503. Longmans, Green & Co.

In this volume Mr. Gardiner completes the narrative of the subjugation of Ireland, the controversy between Cromwell and the Long Parliament, the short career of the Nominated Parliament, and opens the Protectorate. It was the time, also, of the forcible effort to pacify Scotland. But with all these great events to consider, the remarkable feature of the book is the clear light it casts on Cromwell's virtual failure in treating the foreign relations of England. In the bitter conflict with royalty other nations were forgotten. But as soon as the revolutionary forces became supreme and began to do this, if Cromwell could have squared such a evolve an experimental government. England policy with his own conscience, or could have which called out most of the discussion was the found herself in contact with the outside world. In the interval there had been a great change, tivity. As it was, England seemed to France and her husband have separated. The dominant party in England was still toned and Spain a commodity at auction which would to the high key of a past age. But Europe in be knocked down as an ally to the highest bidgeneral had recovered its equilibrium some- der. ests had taken the place of the religious ani- from royalist France of the anti-royalist Engmosities that embittered the Thirty Years' War. lish Commonwealth. At times Cromwell was reporting for the Committee on Church Indebted-The regions in which Protestantism was secure | urged by French diplomatists to take Dunkirk | news, said that of the 289 charges in the Conference began to see new problems before them. But France would not give up that stronghold under report showing the following figures for the Con-Englishmen were still absorbed in the con- any consideration. What came out most plainly, flicts between independency and prelacy. They were still looking for the advent of that Fifth Monarchy which has not come even yet, and now, they were still in bonds of the sixteenth century. Suddenly it dawned upon them that other peoples were getting the profits of the world's sworth remembering that in this condition of their own pockets to prevent a deficit. peoples were getting the profits of the world's abject poverty she was still able to make war on Malladeu, the charges were accepted without reading. The affairs of this world, it was two sides of France at once. found, had to be attended to as well as those of the world to come. Some people say that these interests can be judiciously mixed. Apparently treaty, in which England's demand for national the Englishmen of the interregnum did not union had become an alliance for reciprocal band. know the formula. Their first fight was with a nation whose Protestantism was as sterling as their own, and this fight was as exclusively a matter of pounds, shillings and pence as any that was ever fought. Good came of it, but the inconsistency between principles and practice

Cromwell was as little prepared as his countrymen for the change that had come over the face of things. Gardiner, "that of all men living, Cromwell was best suited by nature to stand forth as a mediator between the old enthusiasm and the new commercialism. He had proved himself zealous for religious and social reform without being a Portugal. Cromwell's aspirations for a Protestmere zealot. Indeed, his instincts were on the side of moderation. He wished for a much wider toleration than others were willing to give. If he had had his way the death penalty for minor offences would have been abolished in his time. He aimed to have England fulfil his religious ideal, and he was also deeply interested in its material greatness and prosperity. He was as eager in the seventeenth century as Chatham in the eighteenth to foster commerce, and the necessary condition of commerce-maritime power." At the same time it is certain that when he and other Englishmen reached the practical questions in which England felt the rivalry of other nations, the day of enthusiasm was over. Yet the mental habits of the past re-

Cromwell's "mind still worked on the lines of the Elizabethan period, when the championship sive war. But as the English swung away from of Protestantism was imposed on Englishmen the extreme ideas of the Parliamentarians by interest as well as by duty." In those earlier and back toward monarchy, Cromwell gained n days war at sea meant war with Catholic Spain. strength, and as he did so he showed more and J. It meant conquest of new lands and colonization, and the triumph of new ideas that had be- now that England's true policy was to enlarge come sacred. But now war at sea meant war her holdings in the New World; still, it is hard with the Netherlands. It meant division of the to see how war in the West Indies could affect Protestant world and an apparent desertion of those ideas for which Englishmen had fought before. It is no wonder that Cromwell felt the the that it was a necessity of his nature to conbefore. It is no wonder that Cromwell felt the ing that it was a necessity of his nature to conbitter pain of such a conflict. He tried to avoid vince himself that whatever he did was done for L. It in every way that seemed possible to him. the good of religion. It is easier to understand But there was nothing compatible with the interests of England which could be accepted by the Dutch. Peace and war on England's terms meant the same thing, namely, the destruction that Cromwell, like many idealists, saw the future more clearly than the present. He had found the future more clearly than the present. He had found the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present. He had some found that the future more clearly than the present is the had some found that the future more clearly than the present is the had some found that the future more clea But there was nothing compatible with the that Cromwell, like many idealists, saw the meant the same thing, namely, the destruction | realized in full long after his time; he had hoped was threatened. Full of the idea that Protest- men were unable to comprehend, and now he authorities offered to the Dutch what Mr. Gar- none had dreamed of hitherto. The struggle for diner calls "the most astounding proposal ever | control of the sea must come, and as the man | F. 11 made by an Englishman to the Minister of a who began it was a Puritan he had to put his foreign State." In its first form this was a assertion of its supreme necessity in the lan-summons to the Netherlands to become part of guage to which he was accustomed. Neverthethe English Commonwealth. Later it took the less, the fact remained that the fight was, in the form of a perpetual alliance in which each first place, for profit in land and treasure. It nation should be bound to share all the quarrels | marked the reaction from the principles of the of the other. All countries in which the Papacy | Commonwealth, and it hastened the time when was supreme were to be treated as enemies, and the King would return to his throne, because it in the previous century-divide the world be- that, though Cromwell still talked like a Puriland the New World. The Elizabethan flavor of "If the Restoration is to be regarded, not as a this proposition must have reminded the Dutch | mere change of the forms of government, but were certain to lose. As one of their statesmen said, they were attacking a mountain of iron while the English were attacking a mountain of gold. But they have much of the sympathy of

There was a body of Protestants whose hard ships appealed to the English nation. A war in behalf of the Huguenots might have weakered France at the outset of the reign of Louis XIV.

If it had been waged with the intensity of previous religious wars it might have made later personal religious wars in the deficit of later personal religious wars at the later personal religi secutions impossible. It would have satisfied the were already in alliance with Spain, the home of the Inquisition. Even the English Puritans were attracted to Spain for the prosaic reason, as Mr. Gardiner suggests, that she had no more Protestants to persecute. The civil turmoil in France had taken such a shape that the English Protestants. They would really be attacking the spirit of the French unity and nationality. In such an aggression on human rights there was no principle for which Cromwell could awaken his own enthusiasm. Once he athe could have fought. The agent of Condé and subsidy of £100,000 and an army of 10,000 men. TWO NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Cromwell replied that he would go to the war in person with 40,000 foot and 12,000 horse if he were convinced that France would overthrow royalty as England had done. "A Protestant and Republican France was hardly within the limits of political forecast, and Conde's agent had to return to his master a disappointed man." With the afterthought of the nineteenth century it can be seen that Cromwell was right speaking race practically controls the New World, and it has succeeded in Asia to the lordship which it offered the Netherlands.

But this farsightedness, due to opinions which were only experimental in the seventeenth century, took no heed of the prejudices or contin-England affected the views of her rivals. At the moment there was no other Power whose predominance threatened the rest. England could

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harmonized his party on any line of external acwhat lower down in the scale. Material inter- when Cromwell demanded formal recognition that Spain was as impecunious then as she is Tract Society, \$1.014; Episcopal fund, \$3.170; pastoral now. The forces which she asked of England -aid, \$33,55; Conference claimants, \$10,877. Dr. would have \$1,200,000 a year, but she could not Buckley, speaking on the report made by Dr. D. A. The final result of the Dutch war was a

were practically excluded from the United Prov-Holland was expected to keep the Prince of Orange out of power. How little likely the Dutch were to keep the treaty if they found themselves strong enough to break it is mani- the admission of any more intuisters to the New- for William Dieches & Co., of this city, was arthe man who was to be known as William III. "who is justly regarded as Cromwell's successor "It might seem," says Mr. in the fruitful guidance of the foreign policy of England." Denmark, which in the Dutch war had threatened to cut off England's supply of naval stores, was included in the treaty, and listening to the reading of the appointments. commercial treaties were made with Sweden and ant league were killed. Still, he might seem to have put England in the place of a leader to naller States irrespective of religion. If the si they had been in danger they would have welcomed such an arrangement. But the fact was that in the strife for trade, especially at sea, it was England they feared. The fact that she was Protestant and Republican and was willing to fight for them did not signify as long as she obliged them to lower their flags in British seas and hampered their commerce by every means J. her energetic merchants could devise. Thus on every side the main object of the

Powers, large and small alike, was to keep England from meddling in their affairs. For a long time France and Spain were successful in baffling all Cromwell's efforts to gain what he would have considered a just cause for aggresmore his desire to attack Spain. It is evident of the Restoration had at last effected a lodge-

ment within the bosom of Oliver himself." CANADIAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

A SMALL DEFICIT SHOWN FOR 1896-97-THE COUNTRY'S DEST.

Ottaws, April 6.-W. S. Fielding, the Finance Minister, delivered his budget speech yes-terday in the House of Commons, Dealing with the finances for the last two years, the 1886-97 was \$17,829.778, and the expenditures \$38,049,-

THE PREVAILING EXCITEMENT PREVENTED VOT- 3

La Crosse, Wis., April 6—La Crosse, the second city of the State, has played a joke on herself, and as a result of it did not participate in the election of Charles V. Barden to a place on the Supreme Bench. Save the judicial election, there was no other candidate to vote for, nor issue to settle, and, with the Spanish war scare, the excitement of raising regiments to go to Cuba and Dr. Powell's acceptance of the Spanish editor's challenge, the matter was entirely forgotten. On Monday evening it was discovered that the election booths had not been erected, and there it was too late to undertake the work. The city will gave about \$1.50 by its forgetfulness.

San Francisco, April 6.-Work will probably begin within a few months upon the construction of two large steamships for the Pacific Mail Steamof two large steamships for the Facilie Mail Steamship Company. C. P. Huntington said to-day that plans had been prepared for their ouilding, at his shipbuilding yards, at Newport News. The vessels will be of accol lone register, and will be the fact vessels on the Facilie cover. The two is vessels, with the steamship China, will compared the Facilie Mail Steamship China, will compared under the new regime, when the Toyo Kisen Kisha starts to run its vessels between this city and the Orient.

SPINNERS' UNION ENLARGED.

Boston, April 6-It was decided by the delegates at this forenoon's session of the National Mule Spinners' Convention to amend the constitution as the of st. John's, Browner, Quarterly Conference. as to admit ring as well as mule spinners. This 2. M. change of opinion is said to be due to the Newchange of opinion is said to be due to the New-Bedford strike. It was also voted to change the name of the organization from National Cotton Mule Spinners' Union to National Spinners' Union. The delegates representing the spinners of Lawrence stated that wages in the Atlantic Mills, of that city, had been reduced until they had become lower than the wages of spinners in any other New-England textile centre. Secretary Ross was appointed to investigate the complaint.

Conference.

S. HUNT, corresponding secretary, of the American Bible Society and member of Summerfield, Brooklyn, Guarterly Conference.

G. HILLY, corresponding secretary, of the American Bible Society and member of Summerfield, Brooklyn, Guarterly Conference.

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S. HILLY, corresponding secretary, of the New York Young Member of Summerfield, Brooklyn, Guarterly Conference.

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CLOSE OF THE METHODIST COUNCIL IN BROOKLYN.

THE CASE OF DR. AND MRS. ASTON TO BE CON-SIDERED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION-LIST OF PASTORS TRANSFERRED AND

APPOINTMENTS MADE. The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church held the last session of its fiftieth year yesterday in the Janes Methodist Church, where ress,ons have been held. The most important bushness of the day was the announcement of the

At the morning session attention was given to a number of items of business. The request of Dr. and Mrs. Aston (or financial assistance was tempoeets next month. The feature of the case | J.

annuated preachers was discussed by Dr. Jordan, made by Dr. North, instructing the proper commit-

proper treatment of Mrs. Asion by her aged hus-band. T. L. Poulson was appointed as counsel for Dr. Aston. The charges will be considered in ex-

Conference: Charles E. Benedict, Mortimer P. Giffin, Burdett H. Brown, Franklin L. Strickland, John Presiding Elder Wing protested against fest in the fact that this Prince of Orange was York East Conference, alleging that the Conference was more than full already. President Reed, of ball on the charge of embezzling \$12000. He admitted Terhune, but Dr. Reed's motion to reconsider laid on the table.

and the names of the pastors are as follows

NEW-HAVEN DISTRICT. CRANDALL J. NORTH, PRESIDING ELDER. A. P. SYREEN, Ansonia, R. T. M. NICHOLA, East AIRCHILD, Beacon J. H. FAIRCHHID, Beason Fails.
W. P. PRINCE, Bisomfeld Fig. 19, 2018 KERKE, Clin.
100. WHATAM M. N. TIOLA, St. Andrew 8. HOWIN, Summer KNELL, Durham and W. HY MEDD, Hart Ber- O CASE, Great Hill. E. TAYLOR, Hamden A. Pains
Plains
Pla

aington | Church | E. D. HASSETT, St. Paul's | WESLEY JOHNSTON, Westerock and Saybrook, to there's and bey H West Grants CARTER, West THE MURRICHTH, South Have HILLMAN, West R. H. R. HALLMAN, West R. H. RETTOLDS, Wood-auck.

NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

JOHN W. REACH, PRESIDING ELDER. CARPENTER, Sum- GISCROEL North

W. WILSON Migros

R. W. HALMOND, Chester
HILL
NIZW.ROCHIELLE,
F. H. FAWYER, Newtown
Chemic
NEW YORK,
R. S. POVEY, East Chester
J. H. EMITH, Seventeenth
Eired. BROOKLYN NORTH DISTRICT.

STRICKLAND, West

HUBBELL.

GEORGE E. VAN ALSTYNE, PRESIDING

ELDER.

C. B. DALION Bayeds
S. L. PRICE, Bridgehampton

BROOKLYN,
GEORGE ADAMS, Central
E. A. BrOWNER, Short
Avenue,
R. S. PARDINGTON, South
Bround Street
W. W. DINNAN, TompKins Avenue
FRENDERE E. FANTON,
Central Ising and Haup
passe,
W. F. WENTWORTH, Central Barbon, Formal Street
W. N. TAFT, Cold Spring
Harland Models Island,
J. F. ROHLETSON, Coram and Models Island,
C. M. PIGUL Crashops,
H. E. MAIRSLAND, Last
hampton
E. S. KILLLEN, Gren
E. S. KILLLEN, Embirds,
A. H. WYATT, Flunders,
A. H. WYATT, Conductor,
Cove.
G. F. FILLEY, Grendale,
P. M. HALLOCK, Good
Ground

BROOKLYN SOUTH DISTRICT.

BROOKLYN SOUTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES S. WING, PRESIDING ELDER. CHARLES S

R F NGRITON Babylon, J. R. THOMPSON SummerJAMES ROBINSON, Baypoint, to be emplied.

G F PEREMAN Blue

C P CHRISTOPHER,
Brookhasen, J. R. THOMPSON Summerfield

A W BYRT, Warren
Street

L F THESTER Wesley,
L R STREETER, Williams
Avenue,
J. LANDSON, Bay

L LANDSON, Bay

L LOADSON, Bay

L LOADSON, Bay

L LIDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Deloid CHRISTOPHER BY CHRISTOPHER BY CHRISTOPHER BESCHOOL AND BY CHRISTOPHER BY CHNNINGHAM.

W. L. DAVISON, BAY LIVE AND CONNINGHAM.
W. L. DAVISON, BAY LIVE AND CONNINGHAM.
W. T. HILL, Lynbrook, H. L. GLOVER, Morris Brack W. W. CLARK, First W. W. CLARK, First W. W. CLARK, First W. W. CLARK, First W. W. SIMONSON, Ocean Bide By Control Contro

Trinity New-Haven Quarterly Const.

W. 9. FITLANTON inhabituary in New off. Carea.

C. H. Cylling II, missionary in New ada.

E. B. FOLLY inhabituary in Arthora.

C. D. MAINS, industring agent of the Methodist Rooks Concern at New York and member of Mount Vernen, Quarterly Conference.

F. M. NOBTH corresponding secretary of the New York, Chr. Charo, Extension and Missionary Society and member of Trinity. New York Quarterly Conference.

M. PILINCE, professor in Bukinon college and member of St. Jahn's, Bresslyn, Quarterly Conference.

W. V. KELLEY, Editor of "The Methodist Review" and member of St. Jahn's, Bresslyn, Quarterly Conference.

EAST CONFERENCE CHANGES

No previous collection of TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS has called forth such favorable comment as the present Easter Exhibition now open and on sale at

The Tiffany Studios, 333 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, and member of Eigh-teenth Sireet, Brooklyn, Quarterly Conference, W. BYET, superintendent of the Brooklyn Church So-ciety. Cicly.
W. MARTIN, Western Secretary of American Unlversity, Washington, D. C., and member of Summerfield, Brooklyn, Quarterly Conference,
R. HAMILTON, associate editor of "The Peninsula Methodist," and member of Summer Avenue, Brooklyn, Quarterly Conference.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

THREE MEN IN BOSTON AND ONE IN THIS CITY SAID TO BE IMPLICATED IN A PLOT TO UTTER FORGED NOTES.

April 6 (Special) .- Chief Inspector Watts has evidently unearthed an extensive plot to flood Reston with forged paper, and it is believed that New-York crooks are at the bottom of the scheme Four men are now under arrest charged with attempting to utter forged notes, and a fifth is under tton, Michael Keyes and Henry D. O. Kerros, all to be residents of Boston, and Captain Me-ker, of the New-York detectives, has John L. hinky, of the New-York deterfives, has John to ker, of that city, under arrest.
The Boston police have in their possession three eiged notes one for \$1.500 and two for \$1.600 each, he notes are all signed by the John Stewart Company and commersigned by John Stewart. The bias Stewart Company are manufacturers of severy machines, with an office at No. 67 Canal-st., ew-York, and John Stewart is president of the lotton was searched at the Inspector's office, and is alleged that two notes were found on his per-for \$1.000 each, signed also by the John Stewart

GAMBLING LED HIM TO STEALING.

A BALTIMORE BOOKKEEPER CONFESSES THAT HE EMBEZZLED \$12,000 FROM HIS EMPLOYERS.

Baltimore, April 6 (Special).-John M. Bankerd, for sixteen years bookkeeper and confidential clerk raigned in the Police Court yesterday and held to sums varying from Se to 899, as my memoraneous will show, until now I am indebted to the firm to the extent of folly \$12000." He further said that most of his playing had been done at a gambling record in one of the quietest residential parts of the city, hitherto unknown to the police. Last Saturday the firm received, among other remittances, \$15. He took \$71 of this, and lost it in a short time on the game. He says that he always lost, but he could not resist the fascination of again trying his fortune. Hankerd has a wife and two children, and his family connections are of the best. His account books show that he gave liberally to his family's support form his salary, but frequently items appear showing that In went home, while 500 was rest at the gaming table. His schary was \$1.200 a year. Members of the firm say that the books are in a had condition, and they fear thus the shortage will largely exceed the amount named.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

RICHARD F. LOPER, OF THE GUARANTORS' FI NANCE COMPANY, HELD IN \$25,000 BAIL.

Philadelphia, April 6-Richard F. Loper, vice-president and general manager of the Guarantors' Finance Company, which recently made an as gement, was held in \$25,000 ball yesterday arrawer at court has charge of conspiracy to de fraud the Peeple's Bank. The cashier of the lattinstitution, John D. Hopkins, committed suicide on the day of the assignment of the Guarantors' Company, and the following day the People's Bank suspended. Investigations since made led to the Evidence was presented at the hearing yesterday

Evidence was presented at the hearing yearer in to the effect that at the time of the assignment of the Guaranters Company, it owed the People Bank Ecc. of This money had been corrowed be Loper through Casaler Hopkins, and it was testile that the collateral held by the People's Bank for the loans had no market value whatever. Loper for nished ball.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION FEARED.

EVIDENCES OF ACTIVITY AT MOUNT ST. HELLEN'S.

ing in the towns in proximity to Mount St. Helen's because the peak is showing plain and distinct evi-dences of cruption. St. Helen's is a sister of

Mount St. Helen's is in the Cascade Range, in the southern part of Washington. It is about fifty the southern part of vashing the miles north of the Columbia River. The height of the peak is 2.70 fee. It is a dome-shaped volcanie peak, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow. An eruption took place in 1841, but the lava ceased to flow several years ago.

A TREASURER'S ALLEGED STEALINGS.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN DUE TO CHECKS FORGED BY THE LATE PRANK B. HADLEY.

New-Bedford, Mass. April 6 -The methal results of the expert examination of the books of Hennett and Columbia Mills at the time of the collapse of the facts disclosed, it appears that the treasurer, the late Frank R. Hadley, made, or caused to be the late Frank R. Hadley, made, or caused to be made, entries of sundry payments purporting to be made to C. F. Riley & Co for machinery, aggregating \$65,000, which the firm never received. The expert's report showed that ar attempt was made to conceal the manipulation of the funds by the use of forged receipts written on printed forms and statements which were close inflations of the forms used by the firm, Checks written entirely in the handwriting of Hadley, payable to the order of C. F. Riley & Co. and bearing their forged indorsement under a stamp imitating their deposit stamp and bearing what falsely purported to be a clearing-house stamp, were substituted for checks actually negotiated. The buildings account also included improper charges of more than \$2,000, and other irregularities of greater or less amounts also were obsclosed by the report.

MESARA IRON MINES CHANGE HANDS. Minneapolis, April 6.-A dispatch from Duluth,

Range iron mines that has been made since the speculative boom which attended its early devel-Offiver Minling Company. In fact, it is more than probable that the deal has already been closed, and that the Franklin, Bessemer and Victoria

HEAVY SNOW IN SCHENECTADY. Schenectady, April 5.—The heaviest snowstorm since February 1 is being experienced here to-day, Several inches of snaw have fallen.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP KANSAS CITY,

average majority of 1,500. The upper house is entirely Republican, and the Democrats elected only four out of fourteen members of the lower house. Topeka, Ean, April 6.—At Wichita the Republicans elected all their candidates save two, the Democratis electing two Aldermen.

At Lenvenworth the Republicans elected four out of six Councilmen. The women's vote in Leavenworth was light.

Fort Scott, Huswatha and Abilene also elected Republican officials. In Galena the fusionists were victorious.

Tacoma, Wash., April 6.—Republicans elected all their candidates on the general ticket by a thousand majority, and will control the Council. MARCH

SALES, THE WORLD OVER, OF TEN

Remington

Standard Typewriter

LARGELY EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY PREVIOUS MONTH IN ITS HISTORY.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,

327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BIG BRIBE FOR WEYLER.

HAVANA CIGAR MANUFACTURERS SAID TO HAVE PAID HIM \$120,000 IN GOLD.

Baltimore, April 6 (Special).-Charles Dittmar, f Dittmar & Voneiff, extensive importers of Havana tobacco, returned from Cuba to-day. He says that since the Weyler embargo was raised United States importers of Havana tobacco have secured about all there is in the market, and there is but little available stock in Havana now. While in Havana Mr. Dittmar Havana now. While in Havana Mr. Dittmar learned that Weyler received about \$120,000 in gold for issuing the embargo on tobacco. This amount was subscribed by the cigar manufacturers of Havana, in order that all the available stock might be kept in Havana for their use, one firm alone with which Mr. Dittmar is acquainted gave \$1,000 to the fund.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CHARLES MCULLOCH A DIRECTOR. The directors of the Phitsburg, Fort Wayne and thicago Railroad Company held a brief meeting exterday at No. 17 Nassau-st., this city, for the

consaction of routine business prior to the stocktransaction of routine business prior to the stock-holders' annual meeting next month. The only action of general interest taken was the election as a member of the Board of Directors of Charles McCulloch, of this city, in place of E. P. Williams, of Indiana, resigned. John Sherman, Socretary of State, was present at the meeting.

NEW FAST FREIGHT LINE.

A new fast freight line to and from points in A new fast freight the to and from points in the West, known as the Grand Trunk Despatch, has been started, operating over the West Shore and Grand Trunk Railway system, to take effect it once. Summer Hoskins, commercial agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Detroit, has been appointed manager. This line will renew the traf-fic relations between the Vanderbitt systems and the Grand Trunk Railway, which were severed with the abolishment of the old West Shore line four years ago.

There will be another conference between repreamong the railroads running to the Klondike region. A sub-committee having in charge the advantment of the rate war met in Chicago on Tuesday, but reached no definite conclusions. The chief inteh thus far has been over the Canadian Pacific differential, which the other lines interested refuse to concede.

Springfield, Mass. April 6.—The house where "Fighting Joe" Hooker was born in 1815, at Hadley, was burned at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Two large barrs, besides the historic old house, were also destroyed. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, partly insured.

GENERAL HOOKER'S OLD HOME BURNED.

STRIKE IN SACO LIKELY TO END SOON. Saco, Me., April 6.—The indications to-night point of the three months' strike to a specify settlement of the tires months strike in the York Cotton Mills. The backbone of the sirike seems to be broken, and it is believed by the majority of the textile workers that if Agent Page consents to open the mills next Monday they can be started in every department.

CRETE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

HARLES STEWART SMITH'S INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND,

Just before Charles Stewart Smith's return from broad on Tuesday, George Wilson received from

Island of Crete, March 19, 1898.
George Wilson, eaq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York.
Dear Mr. Wilson; It was a great pleasure to visit this Island, because the attention of the world is

sartis of the island a most imposing and beanlappearance.

Sits the population, according to an English
hat problem for the use of its many, amountto Laws now estimated at 20000 to 250,000, of
his know were Mahometaus, 1000 Jews and the
har chindrans marriy of the tircek faith. The
permure ranges about to degrees Eahrenheit
ween May and November, and seldom falls
with in winter. The orange, grape and office
tish, but the chief wealth of the country lies
is dive crop. Flour is imported from Russia,
built some wheat is known in the low valleys
the man. The hard is said to be stocked with
he and the sea with good fish, which latter is
main food for the people. Some tobacco is
wen for home consumption. The only native
ctables we have in the market were lettuce,
attices and new polatices. We saw some herds
attic and a few flocks of sheep in the valleys,
the beef used by the foreign soldiers is all imted. There was, when we landed, a large cargo
twe cattle unloading from a steamer in the harolf, soap, wine and oranges are the principal
cles of export. The only articles of native loom
cles are course ted woollen blankers, in solid
res and with variegated slippes
teek is the common language of both Christians.

bor. Oil, soap, wine and oranges are the principal articles of expert. The only articles of native loom fabrics are coarse red woollen blankets, in solid colors and with variegated stripes.

Greek is the common language of both Christians and Mahometans, adhangs the higher class of Mahometans speak Torkien also. The principal town, Canen, is open to the sea, and with winds from the west it is impossible for vessels to remain at anchor. Viewed from the water, it is Greek looking, is very justified as an eminds one in its local tone and color of a peture by files or Fortiny. Upon landing, however, the impression is more Oriental, and at his the well-defined dirt and emells of the Orient It is apparently a town of seven or eight thousand inhabitants, and is now very gay by reason of the presence of the European soldiers, who are omnincesent and are encamped on the hills above and surrounding the town, each mationality taking hums alternately of four days at a time, in furnishing quartia in the public places and in performing the duties incident to military occupation. The English redcoats were conspicuous, and the Austrians very smart in their style and movements.

All the other Powers, however, have agreed to sustain Prince George, and he is likely to be installed very soon.

Higher up on the hills and overlooking the foreign camps are three or four camps of insurgents it instalans, who have fought before, and will, like the Cubans, fight again for the andependence of their island when the foreign troops are withdrawn. An intelligent English officer, who had been stationed at Cance for tweive months, told me that he visited one of the insurgent camps, and that he estimated the number of men in that camp at fifteen thousand, who are fairly atmed with French tifles. The rural population is mainly Christian. The people supply the insurgents with such provisions as they produce, and smuggle in all the arribes necessary to complete their equipment. The one constitute from Canca, is one of the most capacious and safest harbors in the Levant, and, indeed, one of the best in the world. It is surrounded on all sides by high hills, excepting the narrow entrance from the sea, and is sheltered by snow-capped mountains, the Madara Vana range. The bay has few buildings on its shore line, and no villages. In this attractive harbor we saw a unique and most impressive naval display, and one which will be selden presented, and which will long remain in our memories. Here are anchored side by side sixteen first-class battle-ships, torpedo and gan boats, manned by five thousand sailors and martines, representing England, France, Russia, Austria and luty. Three of the larger battle-ships carry eight to nine hundred men each, and all are united under command of the Italian Admiral, as senior commander.

A milliary tribunal representing the Powers constitutes the present government of the island. It appoints the police and other officers, who execute the laws and regulations made by the tribunal, which uses the French language in all its public functions. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of all this. The obvious intent and meaning of this object-lesson is to give the Sultan of Tur-

Real Estate.

SHORT STORIES

ABOUT

REAL ESTATE TITLES Mrs. V. purchased in 1881 valua.

ble property near Central Park. A previous owner, UNDISCOVERED B., had died in

1835, supposed.

ly unmarried and intestate. His brother and sister had taken the property and conveyed it by apparent good title. After Mrs. V.'s purchase, it was discovered that R. had married and had bequeathed. by will, all his property to his widow and one child. The heirs of this child had rapidly increased in fifty years, and had scattered throughout the Union. Deeds from all of these heirs were necessary to perfect the title. After years of searching, all were found and the title

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key to understand that the Powers at length stand ready to back their advice with guns. I hope the inference will prove correct. Yours truly, CHARLES STEWART SMITH. KLONDIKE FEVER IN THE ANTIPODES.

RUSH OF GOLD-SEEKERS OF BOTH SEXES TO THE FAMED EL DORADO OF THE NORTH

New-Zealand and Western Australia. The Cape Otway arrived in port yesterday, sixteen days from Wellington, her last port of call, and will be obliged to remain here until about April I, in order to a majority of her passengers will outfit for the Klot-dike, continuing their voyage later to Alaska. The Cape Otway's passengers are for the most part

tisements of the following order:

There are ten women in the party. Six an French women from the Whitechapel districts of the big Australian cities, and are travelling in the cabin. The other four are shifting for themselved

cabin. The other four are shifting for themselves in the steerage. One has left her child at home to seek her fortune in the gold fields, while another has brought her four-year-old boy and canaty hird along. These women are determined to get into the gold country at all risks.

The city has been full of Klondikers for the last ten days, and the excitement runs high. The Royal Mail steamship Miowera passed here on the 2th bound for Vancouver, with a party of one hundred and forty Klondikers on board. The Oceanic lines allameda, now in port, has another large party. They report the Klondike fever is raging worse than ever in the colonies, and that thousands of people are selling out their business and leaving their places to be in the rush. It is likely that about fifty prospectors will join the Care Otway at this place. She will have room for a few more when she reaches Vancouver, for she is a four-thousand-ton steamship, and has large pa-senger accommodations.

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

TWO PROMISING TOURNAMENT PROGRAMMES AR-RANGED AND A FOURSOME FOR PRIZES

Lakewood, N. J., April 6 (Special).-Two tournsindicate that the last fortnight in April will be of unusual interest to the golding fraternity. The first of these programmes is for the regular spring tournament of the Golf Club of Lakewood, which will take place on April 21, 22 and 23. The order of inary medal play round, eighteen holes, with a silver cup for the best score made, afternoon, first round, eighteen holes, match play, for the Golf Club of Lakewood Cup, open to the first sixteen in the preliminaries; also, first round for consolation cui-eighteen holes, match play, open to second states? April 22, morning, second rounds for both cups, match play; afternoon, third rounds for both cups, match play; afternoon, third rounds for both commatch play. April 23, finals for the first cup, thirty-six hoies, match play, eighteen holes in the morping and eighteen in the afternoon, with a prize for the runner-up. Finals for the consolation cup will be eighteen holes, match play, in the ferenoon, with a prize for the runner-up. There will also be an all-day handicap, for a prize presented by the club. Handicap players will allow the finals to rass them. Entries will be received by Jasner Lynch, secretary, up to the evening before each contest. This will be the farewell tournament on the present links of the club, which has to its credit a long and notable list of similar competitions, and the new eighteen-hole links of the club will be open for play October 1, 1858.

The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club is to hold a handicap mixed foursome competition on hold a handicap mixed foursome competition of April 27, 28 and 29, open to members and invited guests of the club, and for prizes to be given by Mrs. E. Robbins Walker. The preliminaries, first and second round, and finals, for the first and consolation prizes, will be played on the first two days, and the last will be given up to a club handicap event of thirty-six holes, medal play.

An interscholastic tournament, with representations from the Cutler School, Lawrenceville, Lakewood Heights, and other college preparatory schools, will be held on the links of the Golf Club of Lakewood on April 20. match play. April 23, finals for the first cup, thirty-